CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of detecting a neoplastic cell in a sample comprising determining the amount of a polypeptide comprising the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11 and 14 in said sample relative to a non-neoplastic control, wherein an increase in the amount of said polypeptide in said sample relative to the amount of said polypeptide in said control identifies said sample as having at least one neoplastic cell.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said increase is at approximately 3 fold.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said increase is between 3 to 8 fold.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said increase is between 1.5 and 2.9 fold.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said sample is from breast or prostate tissue.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said sample comprises at least one breast or prostate cell.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said sample is taken from a mammal.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said mammal is a human.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said sample is a biopsy specimen,

an *in vitro* cell culture, an *in vitro* tissue culture, or body fluid.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein said determining comprises specifically binding a probe to said polypeptide.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said probe is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody fragment, a natural ligand of the polypeptide, and a synthetic ligand of the polypeptide.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein said probe is detectably labeled.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein said probe is detected by a process selected from the group consisting of fluorescence detection, luminescence detection, scintigraphy, autoradiography, and formation of a dye.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10.